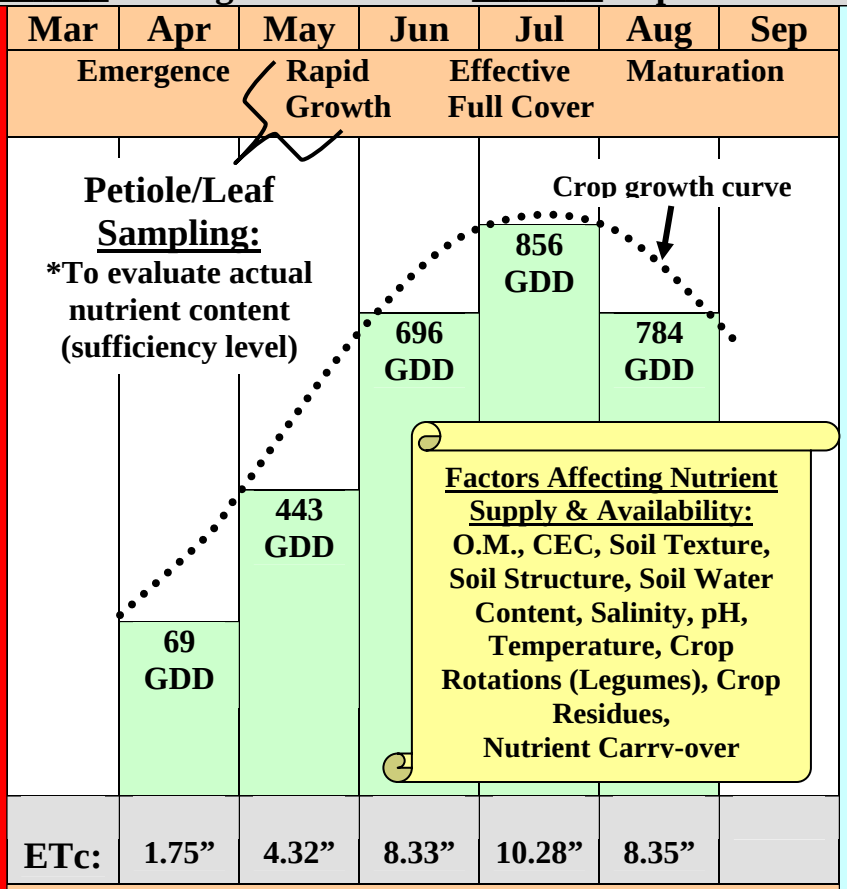
(NM – 3) Soil Fertility Interpretation GUIDE/Form (ETc example is for Corn Silage)

Crop_____ Variety _____ Average Annual Yield_____ Depth of Soil Sample_____ Sample Date_____

Soil Nutrient Status	
Parameter	**Result (ppm)**
Nitrate-N	
Phosphorus	
Potassium	
Calcium	
Magnesium	
Sulfur	
Iron (Fe)	
Copper (Cu)	
Zinc (Zn)	
Manganese (Mn)	
Organic Matter	%
pH	
ECe (dS/m)	
SAR	
Sodium (Na)	ppm

Petiole/Leaf analysis is used as a monitoring tool for determining the adequacy of the fertilization practices.

Rudy Garcia 2008



Enter Fertilizer Inputs

Type:

Rate:

Form:

Application method:

Date applied:

Soil Test Interpretations for N, P, K & Micronutrients:

* A **Very Low** or **Low** classification indicates a high probability for obtaining a fertilizer response.
* A **Moderate** classification indicates a fertilizer response may or may not occur.
* A **High** or **Very High** classification indicates a fertilizer response is not likely to occur.

Required Tests:

* The Olsen Test is used to determine the Phosphorus content
* Potassium interpretations are based on a water extract
* A saturated paste extract is used for determining the ECe and pH (most crops will grow satisfactorily on soils with a pH between 6.2 to 8.3)

Other:

- When the ECe (soluble salts) is less than 2 dS/m, few salinity problems occur
- The SAR evaluates potential infiltration problems. ECe, SAR & pH are used to categorize soils as saline, saline-sodic, sodic or normal (i.e., no salinity, pH or Na problems)

It is IMPORTANT to correlate Soil Fertility Test, Fertilizer Inputs & Leaf Analysis with IWM. Note: Follow NMSU fertilizer recommendations